The North Carolina Whig.

"Be true to God, to your Country, and to your Duty."

VOLUME 6. CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 15, 1857. NUMBER 29.

THOMAS J. HOLTON,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Whig will be afforded to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS in advance; TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if payment be delayed for three months; and THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, this sized type) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year. Advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly, at $1 per square for each time. Semi-monthly 75 cents per square for each time.

Persons when sending in their advertisements must mark the number of insertions desired or they will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Postmasters are authorized to act as agents.

Poetry.

WHAT I LOST BY KISSING KATE.

BY WILLIE E. PARON.

There were Lizzie, Kate, and Mary,
All three beautiful and young;
But the name of Mary ever
I lingered longest on my tongue,
And I hopes in secret cherished
Of a home where she was queen,
But one day those sweet hopes perished,
And left life a desert scene.

They and I were once together,
Frolicking beneath the moon,
In the mildest of mild weather—
In the odorous month of June;
And sweet Mary said "Since kisses
In the moonlight time are due,
I would take this best of chances
From Kate's lips if I were you."

Scarcely had the thought been spoken,
Ere, with heart and eye elate,
I had claimed the honied token
From the rosy lips of Kate.
But, alack! in thus obeying,
I had made a sad mistake;
For in heart, the girl was saying,
"Kate will loose what I shall take."

"*Kiss Kate*!" this was what she told me;
But its meaning was—Kiss me!
Oh, vain heart! and oh! eyes silly,
Thus to foil the truth to see!
So we parted; I with sorrow
She with scorn perhaps hate,
And my heart grows sad by knowing
What I lost by kissing Kate.

Miscellaneous.

WHICH TO CHOOSE.

Mrs. Champion, a rich widow of only thirty summers, and in the rich bloom of her beauty, was in the matrimonial market, closely besieged by three suitors, all of them good-looking, all gentlemen, and all professing unbounded and disinterested affection for the fair lady. Capt. Trevanion had been a cavalry officer, but had retired from the service. He was a tall dashing figure, with very aristocratic manners, and, like Ned Pepper, Paul Clifford's friend, possessing an "uncommon fine head of hair."—Indeed, it was rumored that his ambrosial curls were no Nature's gift to him, but the *spolia optima* of some nameless and more favored individual, procured of Bogle by the intermediation of a certain amount of filthy lucre. The Captain had inherited a large fortune.

Suitor No 2, was a young man about town, very fashionable, polished, and pleasant.—He contrived to keep out of debt, but his financial resources were very limited. Mr. Claude Careless evidently had a good prospect of success.

The third suitor, Mr. Stanley Moreton, was an art-student, and also cultivated poetry. Though very modest and unaffected, he was slightly eccentric in the matter of costume—wore a Rubens hat, and black velvet coat, and during the Kossuth excitement, had serious thought of completing his equipment by a feather; but his better genius saved him from the solecism. As he was quite sensitive and timid, had an awkward habit of blushing, and was silent in company, the captain and Careless made light of his rivalship, and considered the contest as confined to themselves.

The captain proposed, after the most approved taste of fashion, dropping gracefully on the knee, and pressing the lips that murmured his vows to the fair hand he solicited as his guerdon.

When he had retired, Claude paid his devoirs, and made his proposal with great earnestness. His professions of disinterestedness were no less emphatic than the captain's.

The painter came next. When alone with the lady of his love, he found a voice which failed him in the presence of others.

To each of the suitors she gave the same reply, namely: That she would return a definite answer to his suit exactly three weeks from date of his proposal, requiring him in the interval to refrain from calling on or inquiring about her, and to absent himself from the city.

The commands of a rich beauty are imperative. Each wooer promised a knightly obedience, and kept his pledge. The Captain ran down to Newport, Claude went to Saratoga, and Stanley carried his sketch book up to the White Mountains.

The widow shut herself up for three weeks. At the expiration of that time punctual to the appointed day, hour and minute, the elegant captain entered Mrs. Champion's drawing-room, and surveyed himself from head to foot in the Versailles mirror, with a smile of satisfaction. He was engaged in self admiration, when a light step recalled him to a sense of propriety. He turned and beheld the widow; but a thick veil covered her face. He drew a chair to her side and addressed her—

"Dearest Isabel," said he, in his most persuasive tones, "allow me to remove the envious screen which shrouds charms that were never meant to be concealed."

"Alas! captain," said the widow, with a tremulous voice, and drawing her veil yet closer, "those charms exist no longer."

"Is it possible!" cried the captain in a tone of alarm. "What do you mean!"

"Since I saw you I have been very sick. When I was a child my parents neglected to have me vaccinated, and the ravages of the small-pox———"

"The small-pox!" cried the captain pushing his chair back to the other side of the room.

"Don't be afraid, captain," said the widow; "its all over, and I am a dreadful object to behold; but, of course, that makes no difference in your affections."

"Hem!" cried the captain, "it would make no difference if I wanted to retire with you in the country to live like darby and Joan but to go into society—to introduce as my wife at balls and soirees a person disfigured by a dreadful disorder! O, lord! ma'am, the idea never entered my head!"

"I release you from your engagement—you are free," said the widow.

"I have no doubt ma'am," said the captain, greatly relieved, "that you will find individuals not exactly in my situation, who, will be—will be very happy to—in short, ma'am, I wish you a very good day."

"Cold hearted, vain egotist!" said the widow, when he had left. "I rightly guaged your character. You only wished for a handsome wife to enhance your consequence and parade in society, as you show off your handsome horse in the street. Let us see whether my thoughts have wronged Mr. Careless."

To Careless she told the same story. The young gentleman heard of the loss of her beauty with great *nonchalance*.

"But this is not all," said Mrs. Champion, "my business man has been with me all the morning. My investments were most unfortunate. I am completely beggared."

"How unfortunate," cried Careless, "for I am in the same predicament. I don't see my way through this quarter. Now it is evident that it would be the height of folly for two persons without any income or prospects to marry only to multiply misery. I beg you to consider my proposal of last month only as conditional. Doubtless they are rash unprincipled men who would in my case think only of sentiment, but I am too good a moralist and too good a citizen to think of persevering now. Farewell, madam! farewell forever! I leave you with despair in my heart and madness in my brain!"

Probably no declaration of despair was ever so hypocritical, and so thought the widow.

"He loved me for my money, as I thought. I begin to believe that all the men are alike. If Stanley prove equally heartless, I shall renounce the perfidious sex."

The young artist heard of the loss of his lady's beauty calmly.

"It is a misfortune," said he. "Beauty is a glorious gift but perishable; the true heart and mind alone remain unchanged till death."

"But I am poor, Stanley," said the widow.

"You give me new life, Isabella," cried the painter. "The world cannot say now that any mercenary views tainted the pure feeling with which I regard you. Trust me, you shall never want while I have brain and hand to work for you."

"Then take me for such as I am and was," cried the widow, throwing off the veil, both in person and in purpose, "and forgive the fabricated tale, which proved two of my suiters worthless."

Freed from the veil, her dazzling beauty beamed on the painter in undimmed radiance, and her hand thrilled to his touch.—Need we say that they were happy?

PRAISEWORTHY.—It will be gratifying to the family and friends of Lieutenant F. W. Selleck, to learn that Col J. F. Marshall, from his private purse, has erected a monument over the grave of the hero of Garita de Belen. It was doubtful for a time after the termination of the Mexican war, to whom the honor of hoisting the first flag upon the walls of the city of Mexico should be awarded. Others, whether honorably or not, have claimed the glory; but the point is not now in dispute. The claims of the contestants have vanished before the valor of him to whom it was due, and the future history of that war, if truthful, will ascribe to Lieutenant F. W. Selleck, of Capt. Marshall's company, of Abbeville, the honor of being the first to plant the American colors upon the city wall, at the memorable battle of Garita de Belen. While standing upon the wall, waving the stars and stripes, he received a wound, and was borne off the field by Israel, a negro servant of Capt. Marshall. It is a commendable spirit that prompts a companion-in-arms thus to cherish the memory of a deceased brother. The monument bears the following inscription:

"Erected
To the Memory of
The Hero of
Garita de Belen,
FREDERICK W. SELLECK,
Who was born July 8, 1824;
And died
September 21st, 1853.
By his Captain."

[*Abbeville Banner.*

THE GREAT PRO-SLAVERY JOURNAL IN ENGLAND—A WORD TO THE SOUTH.—By last steamer we received a private letter from the editor of the Manchester Cotton Press, (England,) who informs us that the glorious cause is gaining ground daily, and that the forthcoming journal is already acting as a nucleus for new and healthy public opinion on the negro question. Let those who intend to co-operate send forward their names with distinct address. They will then be corresponded with as to subscription, &c.—We are also requested to say to the writers of the South that contributions will be thankfully received, and we hope the ablest pens will respond to the invitation.—*New York Day Book.*

From the Washington Union.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

To his Excellency, James Buchanan, President of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of the United States, and electors, of the State of Connecticut, respectfully offer to your Excellency this memorial:

The fundamental principle of the constitution of the United States and of our political institutions is, that the people shall make their own laws elect their own rulers.

We see with grief, if not with astonishment, that Governor Walker, of Kansas, openly represents and proclaims that the President of the United States is employing through him an army, one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the U. States, but laws which it is notorious, and established upon evidence, they never made and rulers they never elected.

We represent, therefore, that by the foregoing your excellency is openly held up and proclaimed, to the great derogation of our national character, as violating in its most essential particular the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the constitution of this Union.

We call attention further to the fact that your excellency is, in like manner, held up to this nation, to all mankind, and to all posterity, in the attitude of "levying war against [a portion of] the United States" by employing arms in Kansas to uphold a body of men, and a code of enactments purporting to be legislative, but which never had the election, nor sanction, nor consent, of the people of the Territory.

We earnestly represent to your excellency that we also have taken the oath to obey the constitution; and your excellency may be assured that we shall not refrain from the prayer that the Almighty God will make your administration an example of justice and beneficence, and with His terrible majesty protect our people and our constitution.

N. W. TAYLOR,	D. SMITH,
T. D. WOOLSEY,	J. HAWES,
H. DUTTON,	J. F. BABCOCK,
C. L. ENGLISH,	G. A. CALHOUN,
J. H. BROCHWAY,	E. R. GILBERT,
E. W. BLAKE,	L. BACON,
E. IVES,	H. C. KINSLEY,
B. SILLIMAN, Jn.,	B. SILLIMAN,
N. PORTER,	E. C. HERRICK,
T. A. TEACHER,	C. IVES,
J. A. DAVENPORT,	W. P. EUSTIS, Jn.,
W. HOOKER,	A. C. TWINING,
P. BLAKE,	J. W. GIBBS,
E. K. FOSTER,	A. WALKER,
C. S. LYMAN,	J. BREWSTER,
J. A. BLAKE,	S. G. HUBBARD,
W. H. RUSSELL,	H. OLMSTEAD,
A. N. SKINNER,	S. W. MAGILL,
H. BUSHNELL,	A. TOWNSEND,
J. BOYD,	T. DWIGHT,
C. ROBINSON,	D. M. SMITH.
H. PECK.	

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 15, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: On my recent return to this city, after a fortnight's absence, your memorial, without date, was placed in my hands, through the agency of Mr. Horatio King, of the Post Office Department, to whom it had been entrusted. From the distinguished source whence it proceeds, as well as its peculiar character, I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule in such cases, and to give it an answer.

You first assert that the "fundamental principle of the constitution of the United States and of our political institutions is that the people shall make their own laws and elect their rulers." You then express your grief and astonishment that I should have violated this principle, and, through Gov. Walker, have employed an army, "one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey the laws not their own, nor of the United States, but laws which is notorious, and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected." And, as a corollary from the foregoing, you represent that I "openly held up and proclaimed, to the great derogation of our national character, as violating in its most essential particular the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the constitution of the Union.

These are heavy charges proceeding from gentlemen of your character, and, if well founded, ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them you should have clearly ascertained that they were well founded. If not, they will redound with withering condemnation upon their authors. Have you performed this preliminary duty towards the man who, however unworthy, is the Chief Magistrate of your country? If so, either you or I are laboring under a strange delusion.—Should this to be your case, it will present a memorable example of the truth that political prejudice is blind even to the existence of the plainest and most palpable historical facts. To these let us refer.

When I entered the duties of the presidential office, on the 4th of March last, what was the condition of Kansas? This Territory had been organized under the act of Congress of 30th May, 1854, and the government in all its branches was in full operation. A governor, secretary of the Territory, chief justice, two associate justices, a marshal, and district attorney had been appointed by my predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and were all engaged in discharging their respective duties. A code of laws had been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the judiciary were employed in expounding and carrying these laws into effect. It is quite true that a controversy had previously arisen respecting the validity of the election of members of the territorial legislature and of the laws passed by them; but at the time I entered upon my official duties Congress had recognised this legislature in different forms and by different enactments. The delegate elected to the House of Representives, under a territorial law, had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration. In fact, I found the government of Kansas as well established as that of any other Territory. Under these circumstances, what was my duty? Was it not to sustain this government? to protect it from the violence of lawless men, who were determined either to rule or ruin? to protect it from being overturned by force? in the language of the constitution, "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed?" It was for this purpose, and this alone, that I ordered a military force to Kansas, to act as a *posse comitatus* in aiding the civil magistrate to carry the laws into execution.

The condition of the Territory at the time, which I need not portray, rendered this precaution absolutely necessary. In this state of affairs could I not have been justly condemned had I left the marshal and other officers of a like character impotent to execute the process and judgments of courts of justice established by Congress, or by the territorial legislature under its express authority, and thus have suffered the government itself to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people? And yet this is what you designate as forcing "the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States;" and for doing which you have denounced me as having violated my solemn oath. I ask, what else could I have done, or ought I to have done? Would you have desired that I should abandon the territorial government, sanctioned as it had been by Congress, to illegal violence, and thus renew the scenes of civil war and bloodshed which every patriot in the country had deplored? This would, indeed, have been to violate my oath of office, and to fix a damning blot on the character of my administration.

I most cheerfully admit that the necessity for sending a military force to Kansas to aid in the execution of the civil law reflects no credit upon the character of our country. But let the blame fall upon the heads of the guilty. Whence did this necessity arise? A portion of the people of Kansas, unwilling to trust to the ballot-box—the certain American remedy for the redress of all grievances—undertook to create an independent government for themselves. Had this attempt proved successful, it would, of course, have subverted the existing government, prescribed and recognised by Congress, and substituted a revolutionary government in its stead. This was a usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of Connecticut to establish a separate government within its chartered limits for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might have complained against the legitimate State government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority and produce universal anarchy.

I ought to specify more particularly a condition of affairs, which I have embraced only in general terms, requiring the presence of a military force in Kansas. The Congress of the United States had most wisely declared it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act (the act organizing the Territory) not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, not to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed by the same act that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it "shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

Slavery existed at that period, and still exists in Kansas, under the constitution of the United States. This point has at last been finally decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new Territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment by prohibiting them from taking into it whatsoever is recognised to be property by the common constitution. But when the people—the *bona fide* residents of such Territory—proceed to frame a State constitution, then it is their right to decide the important question for themselves whether they will continue, modify, or abolish slavery. To them, and to them alone, does this question belong, free from all foreign interference.

In the opinion of the territorial legislature of Kansas, the time had arrived for entering the Union, and they accordingly passed a law to elect delegates for the purpose of framing a State constitution. This law was fair and just in its provisions. It conferred the right of suffrage on "every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory;" and, for the purpose of preventing fraud and the intrusion of citizens of near or distant States, most properly confined this right to those who had resided therein three months previous to the election. Here a fair opportunity was presented for all the qualified resident citizens of the Territory, to whatever organization they might have previously belonged, to participate in the election, and to express their opinions at the ballot-box on the question of slavery. But numbers of lawless men still continued to resist the regular territorial government. They refused either to be registered or to vote; and the members of the convention were elected, legally and properly, without their intervention. The convention will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty of framing a constitution for themselves and their posterity; and in the state of incipient rebellion which still exists in Kansas it is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the United States, should this become necessary, in defending the convention against violence whilst framing the constitution, and in protecting the "*bona fide* inhabitants" qualified to vote under the provisions of this instrument in the free exercise of the right of suffrage when it shall be submitted to them for their approbation or rejection.

I have entire confidence in Gov. Walker that the troops will not be employed except to resist actual aggression or in the execution of the laws; and this not until the power of the civil magistrate shall prove unavailing. Following the wise example of Mr. Madison towards the Hartford Convention, illegal and dangerous combinations, such as that of the Topeka convention, will not be disturbed unless they shall attempt to perform some act which will bring them into actual collision with the constitution and the laws. In that event, they shall be resisted and put down by the whole power of the government. In performing this duty I shall have the approbation of my own conscience, and, as I humbly trust, of my God.

I thank you for the assurance that you will "not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make my administration an example of justice and beneficence." You can greatly assist me in arriving at this blessed consummation by exerting your influence in allaying the existing sectional excitement on the subject of slavery, which has been productive of much evil and no good, and which, if it could succeed in attaining its object, would ruin the slave as well as his master. This would be a work of genuine philanthropy. Every day of my life I feel how inadequate I am to perform the duties of my high station without the continued support of Divine Providence; yet, placing my trust in Him, and in Him alone, I entertain a good hope that He will enable me to do equal justice to all portions of the Union, and thus render me an humble instrument in restoring peace and harmony among the people of the several States.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Rev. NATH. W. TAYLOR, D. D., Rev. THEO. D. WOOLSEY, D. D., LLD., Hon. HENRY DUTTON, Rev. DAVID SMITH, D. D., Rev. J. HAWES, D. D., and others.

WELL SAID.—Mr. Dallas (says the Washington *Star*) deserves the thanks of his countrymen at large for the straightforward way in which he rebuked the prevailing tendency, in some quarters of the Union, to toady England in the matter of professing that our people are altogether of and from her. As the phrase goes, we are all "Anglo-Saxons"—which is by no means the truth. The occasion on which Mr. Dallas pricked the bubble to which we refer, was in his speech delivered not long since at Boston, England, at the festival in honor of the memory of the Rev. John Cotton, when and where he spoke as follows:—

"There are topics, I confess, I should like to touch on, but the advanced hour of the evening forbids me. There is one, however, I must beg of you to excuse me for introducing. I heard the distinguished gentleman on the opposite side make mention of what is called the Anglo-Saxon race. Well, that no doubt is a very distinguished race. It is entitled to high praise, for it has accomplished wonders. But I do not think that the United States of America, as they now exist, can be considered as confined to the Anglo-Saxon race. It is a matter of fair truth to say to you there is a very large proportion of the citizens of the United States who are Celts, not Anglo-Saxons. If there be any Irish here, they must understand that their fellow-countrymen constitute a very large proportion of what may be termed the character of the United States of America. Nay, to go a little farther—one of our States is almost exclusively Spanish; another of our States is almost exclusively French; and the very State to which I am proud to belong, a State which is called the Keystone State, has so many of its population of the German dialect, that we are actually obliged to publish our laws in that language to accommodate them. Now, all those races blended together, constitute the national character of the United States of America. That country, therefore, is not exclusively Anglo Saxon. Undoubtedly some of its most distinguished sources of origin are Anglo-Saxon, but as now organized—as it is now fixed—under its present constitution and present population, it is a government and a country composed of all people and races, and not confined exclusively to the Anglo-Saxon.

ANIMAL DIET BAD FOR CHILDREN.—There is no greater error in the management of children, than that of giving them animal diet very early. By persevering in the use of an over-stimulating diet, the digestive organs become irritated, and the various secretions, immediately connected with, and the biliary secretions, and constipation of the bowels, and congestion of abdominal circulation, succeed. Children so fed become, moreover, very liable to the attacks of fever and inflammation, affecting particularly the mucneus membranes; and measles, and other diseases incident to childhood, are generally severe in their attack. In reference to this last remark, a distinguished medical gentleman mentioned to us that in families where children lived on simple diet, if they were seized with measles, whooping cough, mumps and similar diseases, he never called but once, as he knew there was no danger; but in families where an opposite course was pursued, he always expected trouble.

A BRAVE DEED.—During the passage of the steamship Glasgow from New York to Glasgow, a female with a child in her arms was accidentally swept overboard. Mr. Robertson, husband of the vocalist and actress, Miss Georgia Hodson, observed the accident, and, heedless of danger, lost not a moment in plunging into the boiling ocean. A life-buoy was thrown to him, which he caught simultaneously with his grasping the sinking mother and infant. The engines were backed, blue lights were burnt, as it was almost dark, and a life boat lowered, and the woman, with her infant, as well as their gallant preserver, were rescued from their perilous situation. A medal has been ordered for presentation to the hero of this noble exploit.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston Post states that the health of the Emperor is said to be a source of the greatest alarm to his friends. Those in intimacy state that the weakness of his spine has increased so much within a short time that his figure has sensibly diminished in height, while the inevitable symptoms of spinal disease—the increase of corpulence and the tremor of the whole frame, give indication of its rapid progress.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICA.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., Sept. 4.

The British steamship North America, Capt. Grange, arrived here to-day, with Liverpool dates to the 25th ultimo.

The cholera was abating at St. Petersburg.

The harvest in Turkey is favorable.

French ships have been ordered to aid the English forces in India.

Some heavy commercial failures are reported in Liverpool.

A difference exists between Turin and Naples.

The English Parliament is prorogued.

The cotton market is active and buoyant. The sales on Monday and Tuesday, 24th and 25th, amount to 31,000 bales, at an advance of ⅛d. Breadstuffs are declining—buyers demand a further reduction of prices. Sugar has further advanced 6d. per 112 pounds. Consols are quoted at 90¼.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARAGO.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

The New York and Havre steamship company's steamship Arago, Captain D. Lines, arrived at this port this morning, instead of the North America as reported at St. John's on Saturday, with dates from Havre and Liverpool to the 25th ult.

There were warlike rumors from the Principalities. It was reported that Prince Danilo is preparing an expedition into the Turkish territory. The Porte had announced a willingness to resume negotiations on the basis of the arrangements at Osborn.—The Sultan consents to new elections in Moldavia.

The weather in England had been favorable.

Cotton had advanced ⅛d. per pound.—The sales in three days amounted to 41,000 bales, of which exporters took 6,000 and speculators 4,000 bales, leaving 31,000 bales of all descriptions to the trade. The market closed advancing.

Havre cotton market was unchanged.—The sale in two days were 4,000.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER EUROPA.

HALIFAX, September 9.

The steamer Europa has arrived at this port, bringing advices from Liverpool to the 29th ultimo.

Sales of cotton for the week 110,000 bales—at an advance of ⅛ to ¼d. Uplands 9; middling 9¾. Stock of cotton on hand 385,000 bales; of which 312,000 are American. The weather at Manchester was favorable. Breadstuffs quiet. Consols 90¾.

It is the impression that the Atlantic cable will be sold to the Indian Telegraph Company.

Nothing important from India.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL.

On the 21st of May, 1856, the mail was robbed between Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama. A stage driver on the route, William Lovelace, was suspected of the crime, and was arrested, tried and convicted. A sum of money, amounting to about $4,700, was found in his possession, and was taken by the deputy marshal. Most of this money belonged to St. John Powers & Co., and to the Bank of Montgomery, as it was proved beyond a contradiction that St John, Powers & Co. and the bank were the only large transmitters of money by that mail, but the deputy marshal refuses to give into their possession the sum claimed to be lost, because as he alleges they do not show that it is the identical money lost by them! An appeal has been made to the Postmaster General and he called upon the Attorney General for his opinion in the case. After applying circumstancial evidence with the most consumate skill to show that the greater part of the money in the mail bags robbed belonged to Powers & Co. and to the Bank of Montgomery, and that therefore their claim for the amount in the deputy marshal's hands may be considered just and equitable, he concludes by showing the right possessed by the Postmaster General to take the money from the deputy marshal's hands:

"You have a right to this money as the legally appointed trustee of the true owners. The deputy marshal holds it, either without any pretence of right, or else he keeps it for the use of the felon who is convicted of stealing it. Your claim is very meritorious, and his is very much the reverse."

By the act of Congress passed March 1, 1847, the Postmaster General having obtained possession of this money; may pay it over to the rightful owners, by whom it was lost.

TOBACCO GROWING IN GERMANY.—A Vienna correspondent of the Washington (D. C.) Union states that the cultivation of tobacco has within the last few years increased to a very considerable extent in the interior of Germany, especially in the Grand Duchy of Baden, the exports of which alone are estimated to exceed a million of florins a year. In some localities the culture of provisions has been abandoned to give place to this more profitable crop. The quotations are 16, 20, and even 25 florins per quintal.

SINGULAR RECOVERY OF MONEY.—About five or six months since, a young man named Buckstone, a baggage master on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was robbed of a considerable sum of money, something above a hundred dollars, we believe, at a hotel in this city. He has received the major part of the money at different times from an unknown source. A day or two ago, while crossing Broad Tree Tunnel, he was approached by a clerical looking person, who handed him $17, which made up the entire sum of his loss.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

Communication.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

A VISIT TO CONCORD.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been my privilege recently to visit the town of Concord, the county seat of Cabarrus county; and you are perhaps, fully aware that there is implanted in the human breast a disposition or inclination, to fancy to ourselves, prior to visiting a place, its location and appearance, and very frequently too we cherish delusive imaginations; and I must confess that this was my experience previous to visiting Concord. No sooner had my companion (who was acquainted with the place) and myself entered the suburbs, than our Oculi were attracted by two young ladies, who sat resting their elbows upon the window casement; gracefully reclining their rosy cheeks upon their lily hands. We then drove to Mr. Harris' Hotel. After being introduced to him I formed a very high opinion of him, and he is noble qualified for the business in which he is engaged. He takes a pleasure in accommodating persons, and can make a stranger, however strange, feel perfectly at home. Directly after our arrival, we indulged in the abundant luxuries, which filled his table, and which would have satisfied any, even if they were slaves to their palates, and possessed the habits of an Epicure.—We then walked up street where I was struck with astonishment and at the same time with admiration, at observing such beautiful sites not occupied, but which it is thought will probably one day be the business part of town. Having returned to the hotel, Tom, Bob and myself deliberated upon the subject of calling on Carolina's fairest daughters, (the ladies above mentioned,) which we concluded to do. And I would here observe that Bob was entirely dependent on Allen to take him home, and in consequence of this he had to exert his utmost influence to persuade Allen to wait till he would return.—Allen finally consented to wait. We then proceeded to the house where we met with a cordial reception, and after conversing awhile upon the general topics of the day, we were favored, by the ladies, with music, and while engaged in this delightful exercise, the sound of an intruder's footsteps, as he drew near, arrested our attention, especially Bob's, who turning quickly round, was astonished to behold standing at the door his companion Allen. Bob immediately and unhesitatingly interrogated his business? to which Allen replied, "it is time to go home, and moreover, it is going to rain." Bob's peace and enjoyment were marred, and he could no longer realize *the anticipated pleasures which he had cherished.* His feelings, expressions, and actions can more easily be imagined than described. It created much laughter. He finally being convinced that his influence was of no effect upon Allen, he with much reluctance bid the ladies adieu. Tom and I then had the pleasure of their company, brevi tempore, aparte.

Their voices were soft and persuasive, their countenances benevolent, with eyes intelligent and expressive of permanent placidity of mind. As soon as convenient we left Concord, each entertaining quite a favorable opinion and greatly rejoicing that we made the visit. J. J. ADOLESCENS.

Statesville, N. C.

HAZELNUTS GROWING UPON A GRAPE-VINE.—The following, from the Hartford Times of Monday, will be found to be "nuts" enough for the credulous even:

Mr. James Danforth, of Windsor, has shown us a natural curiosity in the shape of a grape-vine, which has clusters of hazel-nuts growing on it. The vine was one of a large number growing among and over a lot of hazel-nut bushes, and singular today, some of the grape-vines have produced bunches of hazel-nuts, or rather a *union* of grapes and hazel-nuts in one husk. The hybrid fruit is a curiosity. It grows in clusters, and presents externally the appearance of hazel-nuts, and the taste, too, is that of a hazel-nut. The germ, however, on cutting the fruit open, is plainly a little bunch of grape seeds, in each instance. The vines near by (and of which this is one) produces an abundance of the native frost grape, the hazel-nut bushes, over which some of the vines grow, have the usual crop of hazel-nuts. It would seem that the bushes so fed the vines which ran over them, as to produce this curious cross between the fruit of each. Mr. D. has left this specimen in our office; he says there are more of them where this came from.

IMPORTANT EXPEDITION—EXPLORATION OF THE COLORADO RIVER.—On the 5th instant Lieut. J. C. Ives, under orders from the Secretary of War, will leave New York for San Francisco, to make preparations at the latter place for an exploring expedition up the Colorado river. Lieut. Ives takes with him a small steamer, to be employed in making hydrographic surveys. A party of some forty or fifty men will be enlisted in California.

This is one of the most important movements for some time undertaken by the Government. Little or nothing is known of the Colorado, of its fitness for navigation, or the country through which it runs, although it is the second river in size west of the Rocky Mountains.

Lieut. Ives will ascend the river as far as possible in his steamer, and then endeavor to reach the head waters with horses and pack mules.

NECK BROKEN IN KISSING.—On Tuesday night, a girl of 17, residing in Bridgegate, Glasgow, named Catharine Burc, was brought to the Central Police Office, having, according to the report given, had her neck fractured in a struggle arising from a young man having attempted to kiss her in her own closet. No extra violence, it was said, had been used. The injury appears to be partial dislocation of one of the vertebræ of the neck, causing great difficulty in respiration and swallowing, presumed to be from pressure on the respiratory nerve. She now lies in a dangerous state.—*North British Mail.*